

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
OFFICE OF FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS**

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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 6119

BILL NUMBER: HB 1342

NOTE PREPARED: Oct 13, 2010

BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: Parking Placards.

FIRST AUTHOR: Rep. Neese

FIRST SPONSOR:

BILL STATUS: As Introduced

FUNDS AFFECTED: X GENERAL
X DEDICATED
FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: This bill requires that a parking placard issued by the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV) to an individual with a physical disability must contain the final four digits of the unique identification number displayed on the individual's driver's license or identification card. It makes it a Class C misdemeanor for a person other than the person to whom a parking placard is issued to use the parking placard to park in a parking space for persons with physical disabilities.

Effective Date: July 1, 2011.

Explanation of State Expenditures: Over the last three full calendar years, with projections for CY 2010, the BMV has issued, on average, 65,000 parking placards annually. Any expenditures associated with providing a unique identification number for the parking placards is expected to be minimal. The BMV issues about 1.2 million licenses of all types annually.

Explanation of State Revenues: *Penalty Provision-* The bill provides for a Class C misdemeanor. If additional court cases occur and fines are collected, revenue to both the Common School Fund and the state General Fund would increase. The maximum fine for a Class C misdemeanor is \$500. Criminal fines are deposited in the Common School Fund.

If the case is filed in a circuit, superior, or county court, 70% of the \$120 court fee that is assessed and collected when a guilty verdict is entered would be deposited in the state General Fund. If the case is filed in a city or town court, 55% of the fee would be deposited in the state General Fund. In addition, some or all of the document storage fee (\$2), automated record keeping fee (\$7), judicial salaries fee (\$18), public defense administration fee (\$3), court administration fee (\$5), judicial insurance adjustment fee (\$1), and the DNA sample processing fee (\$1) are deposited into the state General Fund.

Explanation of Local Expenditures: *Penalty Provision-* A Class C misdemeanor is punishable by up to 60 days in jail. The average daily cost to incarcerate a prisoner in a county jail is approximately \$44.

Explanation of Local Revenues: *Penalty Provision-* If additional court actions occur and a guilty verdict is entered, local governments would receive revenue from the following sources: The county general fund would receive 27% of the \$120 court fee that is assessed in a court of record. Cities and towns maintaining a law enforcement agency that prosecutes at least 50% of its ordinance violations in a court of record may receive 3% of court fees. If the case is filed in a city or town court, 20% of the court fee would be deposited in the county general fund and 25% would be deposited in the city or town general fund. In addition, several additional fees may be collected at the discretion of the judge and depending upon the particular type of criminal case.

State Agencies Affected: BMV.

Local Agencies Affected: Trial courts, local law enforcement agencies.

Information Sources: Harold Day, Controller, BMV, 317-232-1955.

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